

A NEW ENCYRTID PARASITIC IN THE EGGS OF MONEILEMA
(HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA).

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The egg-parasite described below was reared in connection with the prickly pear insect investigations being carried on by the Commonwealth of Australia at Uvalde, Texas, and was sent to the Bureau of Entomology for identification by Mr. A. P. Dodd.

Ooencyrtus moneilemae, new species.

This species has the mesoscutum less strongly sculptured than any of the other American species and it also differs from all of them in that the legs including all coxae are pale reddish testaceous.

Female.—Length .83 mm. Head as broad as thorax; frontovertex moderately broad, approximately twice as long as broad, weakly reticulate and slightly shining; ocelli in a nearly equilateral triangle; eyes faintly pilose, diverging anteriorly; scape slender; pedicel almost twice as long as thick at apex; first funicle joint about half as long as pedicel and somewhat longer than broad; second funicle joint usually very slightly longer than the first, joints 2 to 6 subequal in length but successively increasing very slightly in thickness, the sixth subquadrate; club ovate, about equal in length to the three preceding funicle joints and nearly twice as thick as last funicle joint; mesoscutum broader than long, very faintly reticulated, nearly smooth and shining, sparsely set with evenly distributed short fine hairs; scutellum basally sculptured like the mesoscutum, the apical half smooth and highly polished; mesopleura weakly reticulated; stigmal vein very slightly longer than marginal, the latter about as broad as long; disk of wing uniformly ciliated but with a distinct hairless line extending obliquely inward and backward from the stigmal vein nearly to the posterior margin but closed before reaching the margin; abdomen broader than long, subtriangular, not longer than the thorax and faintly reticulated dorsally. Head and thorax black with a very slight bronzy tinge in some lights; abdomen blackish apically and laterally, the base and middle brownish-testaceous above and below; antennae dark brownish-testaceous or fuscous; legs including all coxae pale reddish testaceous; wings uniformly slightly fuscous, venation dark brown.

Male.—Length .6 mm. Similar to the female but the antennae more distinctly hairy, the funicle joints subequal and submoniliform, the first as long as pedicel and twice as long as broad, the second and following subequal in length to the first but a little broader; club solid, about as long as two preceding joints and scarcely thicker than funicle; abdomen entirely black or at least not conspicuously paler at base.

The pale spot at base of female abdomen is somewhat variable in extent, being reduced to a pale transverse basal band in some cases.

Type locality.—Uvalde, Texas.

Type.—Cat. No. 28520, U. S. N. M.

The type female and five paratype females reared by A. P. Dodd in October, 1924, from eggs of *Moneilema* sp. at Uvalde, Texas; twelve females and nine males from eggs of the same host from the same locality in October, 1922, by E. Mortensen. A female and two males of the last series are slide-mounted.

NOTES ON THE GENUS *OBRIMA* WALKER IN THE U. S.
(LEPIDOPTERA: PHALAENIDAE; EREBINAE).

BY WM. BARNES AND F. H. BENJAMIN, *Decatur, Illinois*.

***OBRIMA* Walker.**

Type.—*Obrima pyraloides* Walker.

Obrima Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., Vol. 9, 1856, p. 135. (*pyraloides* sole species and therefore type.)

***Obrima rinconada pimaensis* Barnes & Benjamin.**

Obrima pimaensis Barnes and Benjamin, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 27, 1925, p. 126.

Obrima rinconada Schaus (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. 21, 1894, 240) was described from Rinconada, Mexico.

Since describing *pimaensis* from six males received from O. C. Poling, Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., Arizona, we discovered in a box of unsorted material a single male labeled So. Arizona, much darker and with pronounced black irrorations on the primaries.

Remembering that a specimen of *rinconada* which Dr. Schaus had loaned to us was very similar, we submitted to him the Southern Arizona specimen. He informs us that it is quite typical.

At the time we described *pimaensis* we pointed out that it would probably ultimately sink to a subspecies of *rinconada*, but as *rinconada* was only known from the dark irrorated specimens from the neotropics, we did not wish to add the name to our lists.

We see no reason to doubt the locality label on the single specimen of typical *rinconada* before us, nor can we see any real specific differences between it and the types of *pimaensis*, although the superficial differences pointed out in the original description of *pimaensis* are as great as those usually assigned specific rank in the Erebinæ. However, as long as typical *rinconada* has been found in Arizona, we prefer to consider *pimaensis* a subspecies rather than a species.